

# **Unlocking the Potential for Agricultural research on an EU Outmost region: boosting ISOPlaxis centre**

HORIZON-WIDERA-2023-ACCESS-02-01 Programme

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## **Data Management Plan (DMP)**



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**DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

| <b>PROJECT</b>          |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Project number:</b>  | [101159644]  |
| <b>Project acronym:</b> | [isUP-AgrO]  |
| <b>Project name:</b>    | [Unlocking the Potential for Agricultural research on an EU Outmost region: boosting ISOPlaxis centre] |

| <b>DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN</b> |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
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| <b>Version:</b>             | [1]          |

**1. Executive Summary**

This deliverable, the “Data Management Plan” (DMP), has been drafted to describe and monitor the generation of new and existing data produced within our project. The DMP describes how to manage, store, and ensure the quality of generated research data and how to make it available promptly to all project partners.

The DMP is an internal living guide to define the standards and requirements that the project will use for data handling, labelling, and curation and how new data, information, and knowledge will be used. The data will be deposited in several trusted repositories, the Microsoft University of Madeira digital repository, including the GRIN-Global repository, and institutional repositories. If necessary, data may be deposited in the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) and adhere to its requirements.

All relevant data will be shared following the FAIR principles to maximize reusability. The data developed within the isUP-AgrO project will be useful to the consortium members and researchers in agriculture, agronomy, nutrition, microbiology, and climate change research. Where necessary, the partners will keep data confidential and restricted to protect IPRs and privacy. This DMP has been drafted following the template provided by the European Commission and will be continuously updated during the project in case of changes to the information herewith provided.

**2. Data Summary**

Will you re-use any existing data and what will you re-use it for? State the reasons if re-use of any existing data has been considered but discarded.

Data developed in previous projects will be used for continuous knowledge development. Namely, previous geographic positions of grape production, areas, producer and company name, and meteorological data will be further used to facilitate knowledge and project development.

According to current European legislation covering data protection, personal data information will be considered sensitive and treated.

### What types and formats of data will the project generate or reuse?

The project will re-use and generate tables, maps, GPS coordinates, weather and written information, photographs, and video.

Publications will be in Open Access (OA) format, giving online scientific access to the information systematized or produced, derived from the project execution, free of charge. These publications could be in the format of peer-reviewed scientific articles or as research data that could be raw or curated according to the European Commission open access guidelines ([https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/open-access-data-management/open-access\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/open-access-data-management/open-access_en.htm)).

The OA should follow 2 main routes, namely Self-archiving/ green open access, in which the author or representative deposits the published articles in an online repository. The OA will only be effective after a journal-dependent embargo period. The other route is gold open access which will be OA immediately after publishing. Still, payment is often required as Article Processing Charges (APCs), which are the authors' responsibility, and normally covered by the institution or projects associated with them. Research data refers to information, particularly facts and figures, collected for analysis and used as the foundation for reasoning, discussion, inference, or calculation. In a research context, this data can encompass various elements, including statistics, numerous experimental results, interdisciplinary measurements, various fieldwork observations, and images. In OA, users generally can access, mine, utilize, reproduce, and share openly accessible research data without any cost. All data produced will be in .xlsx, .csv, .txt, .pdf, .jpeg, .tiff, .docx format, and ASCII files.

### What is the purpose of the data generation or re-use and its relation to the objectives of the project?

The purpose of the data re-use is to increase the previous knowledge acquired before and analyse the different data envisioning different purposes or even refining the previous data to develop new knowledge. Data generated in the current project will be used to complement existing knowledge and formulate new hypotheses. The isUP-AgrO project is designed to improve the knowledge of the ISOPlexis Center, and the knowledge provided by the project partners will be fundamental for its success. The new data generation will allow the partners to help enlighten the ISOPlexis Center to new analyses and discoveries, allowing the ISOPlexis Center to mature its scientific expertise. Also, the development of a scientific project within the isUP-AgrO will permit the utilization of such knowledge, training the ISOPlexis Center in real scientific data elaboration and analysis, crossing with data from previous projects and the new data acquired.

### What is the expected size of the data that you intend to generate or re-use?

Due to the complexity of the project, the real size of the data expected at this time is estimated at the moment of this report's elaboration to reach 20 Gb of memory. Photographs, videos, tables, and written information are expected to be reused and produced within the project.

### What is the origin/provenance of the data, either generated or re-used?

Several sources of origin or provenance are expected, namely cameras, meteorological stations, agriculture sensors, microbiological assessments, nutritional and chemical evaluations, analytical equipment, computer data analysis, and information provided by farmers. The origin of this data is linked to the field of study, which can include everything from laboratory tests to simulations, field research, and scientific investigations. Therefore, it is essential to highlight that each consortium member must balance the open publication of information and discoveries related to the project and the protection of sensitive data, following General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). Any inappropriate handling of this data may lead to legal implications.

### To whom might your data be useful ('data utility'), outside your project?

The data developed within the isUP-AgrO project will be helpful to the consortium members and researchers

in agriculture, agronomy, nutrition, microbiology, and climate change research, European Commission services and European Agencies, EU National Bodies, grape producers, stakeholders, municipalities, local government, and overall tourism.

### 3. FAIR data

#### 3.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

Will data be identified by a persistent identifier?

Published data in scientific journals and others will be identified with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) which belongs to the persistent identifier for digital objects or data.

Will rich metadata be provided to allow discovery? What metadata will be created? What disciplinary or general standards will be followed? In case metadata standards do not exist in your discipline, please outline what type of metadata will be created and how.

Rich metadata will be made available with metadata, which includes videos and photographs of grape production, PDFs, events linked to the presentation of data, and author bio. Metadata will be introduced in the GRIN-Global software, which USDA/ARS created with Biodiversity International coordinating, testing, and giving feedback from the international genebank community. The GRIN-Global development was supported financially by USDA/ARS and by a major grant from the Global Crop Diversity Trust. ISOPlexis Center has access to this software as a non-exclusive, royalty-free, worldwide permission to use, copy, modify, publish, distribute, perform publicly, and display publicly. General disciplinary standards will be followed for biology/agronomy research.

Will search keywords be provided in the metadata to optimize the possibility for discovery and then potential re-use?

Metadata will be linked to specific keywords, allowing a quicker search for the data related to these words. It will employ user-friendly keywords to enhance data reuse by all interested parties. These keywords will be linked to terms of relevant subjects including grape, production, agriculture, Madeira, ISOPlexis, efficient, agronomy, water scarcity, water efficiency, nutritional quality, grape pomace, Agrosystems and Crop Monitoring, Smart Irrigation Technologies, agriculture by-products, food chain by-products, etc... It will be defined as the correct keywords that describe the content of the datasets and circumvent terms which only appears few times.

Will metadata be offered in such a way that it can be harvested and indexed?

To maximize access to information, the consortium is committed to open-source principles. The consortium will adopt an approach to manage the knowledge produced and offered as open source, delivered under appropriate licenses such as CC BY-NC and CC BY.

#### 3.2. Making data accessible

##### Repository:

Will the data be deposited in a trusted repository?

The data will be deposited in different trusted repositories:

- The GRIN-Global repository
- One Drive Microsoft University of Madeira digital repository
- Research data and metadata are deposited into the University of Parma institutional research information system,

- Research data and metadata are deposited into the institutional research information system (CINECA IRIS) to be distributed further. The repository facilitates the collection and management of data and activities related to all research products and is OPENAIRE-compliant.
- The personal data of the participants will be stored in the SATURNTECH digital repository and in the One Drive Microsoft University of Madeira digital repository (this information will not be shared)

Published data will also be available on several research sites, such as ResearchGate, LinkedIn, Elsevier, Springer, MDPI, or Wiley. Data may be deposited in the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) if necessary and adhere to its requirements.

Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository where your data will be deposited?

OneDrive from Microsoft licensed for the University of Madeira and GRIN-Global is a thrust-worthy repository that has been used for several years with no problems.

Does the repository ensure that the data is assigned an identifier? Will the repository resolve the identifier to a digital object?

Data present in published research is attributed to a DOI, ISSN, or ISBN identifier, enabling a unique digital object identification. Several recognized research websites can attribute this identification to scientific reports such as ResearchGate and scientific journals indexed on Springer, Elsevier, Wiley, or MDPI.

#### **Data:**

Will all data be made openly available? If certain datasets cannot be shared (or need to be shared under restricted access conditions), explain why, clearly separating legal and contractual reasons from intentional restrictions. Note that in multi-beneficiary projects it is also possible for specific beneficiaries to keep their data closed if opening their data goes against their legitimate interests or other constraints as per the Grant Agreement.

The consortium's core interests are providing scientific training to young researchers in an ultraperipheral region and producing scientific information to help the wine industry. Data will be made available as soon as possible under Open Access publication to allow broad dissemination.

If an embargo is applied to give time to publish or seek protection of the intellectual property (e.g. patents), specify why and how long this will apply, bearing in mind that research data should be made available as soon as possible.

If any of the partners request it, the embargo period can last one year after the end of the project, specifically until July 2028, to allow the consortium to publish its work in Open Access.

Will the data be accessible through a free and standardized access protocol?

Data accessibility will be performed according to the FAIR principle, in which “links” will be provided within the TCP protocol, derived from a high-level interface to a low-level protocol, in which the computer loads data in the user's web browser.

If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided to the data, both during and after the end of the project?

The data provided during the embargo period will be restricted, but overall data will be continually published under the restrictions of the consortium members. In other words, general information will be published during the embargo period but not the complete information to allow the consortium members to publish. This access will be provided in social media news, PDFs in science and information platforms, online and in-person conferences, and symposiums.

How will the identity of the person accessing the data be ascertained?

Identity and access management (IAM) certifies identities and permissions in data centres or the cloud. As a fundamental component of cloud security, IAM authenticates users and controls their access to systems, networks, and data. Online identity verification requires a multi-factor authentication (MFA), in which users must provide at least two types of evidence to ascertain their identity. These can include a password, date of birth, phone number, address, or similar details. One of the most prevalent forms of MFA is two-factor authentication (2FA), which helps safeguard the most vulnerable information.

Is there a need for a data access committee (e.g. to evaluate/approve access requests to personal/sensitive data)?

The General Assembly will decide on Data Access. In each general meeting held every six months, data access will be revised in the framework of WP1. In case a decision has to be made urgently, the coordinator will email the question to the General Assembly and request a decision in no more than seven days. If necessary, an online meeting can be held to discuss data accessibility.

Will metadata be made openly available and licenced under a public domain dedication CC0, as per the Grant Agreement? If not, please clarify why. Will metadata contain information to enable the user to access the data?

As previously mentioned, metadata will be promptly available as soon as possible, published in Open-Access journals under the public domain as CC BY, CC BY-NC, and deposited later as CC0. The metadata will contain “links” to the supplementary data, which raw data can readily access.

How long will the data remain available and findable? Will metadata be guaranteed to remain available after data is no longer available?

Metadata will be guaranteed to remain available via Open Access publication and data linked to the metadata as supplementary data, available for the long term as well.

Will documentation or reference about any software be needed to access or read the data be included? Will it be possible to include the relevant software (e.g. in open-source code)?

Data will be provided in common software such as .pdf, .xlsx, .csv, .jpeg, .txt, and .docx files as these are easily accessible to a broad range of users.

### 3.3. Making data interoperable

What data and metadata vocabularies, standards, formats or methodologies will you follow to make your data interoperable to allow data exchange and re-use within and across disciplines? Will you follow community-endorsed interoperability best practices? Which ones?

To provide interoperable data, we will integrate the information into the GRIN-Global (<https://www.grin-global.org/>) database, a Germplasm Resource Information Network. GRIN-Global started as a project to develop a scalable version of the Genetic Resources Information System to provide the world's crop genebanks with a powerful, flexible, and user-friendly tool for managing plant genetic resources information. The developed working environment is based on .NET Framework and Visual Studio. According to its producers, a core set of web services, enterprise services, or other technologies will update data stored locally or on networks, distribute centralized data to off-site systems, and enable third-party data sharing.

The database and interface will accommodate commercial and open-source programming tools, be database-flexible (PostgreSQL, MySQL, MS SQL Server, Oracle), and require no licensing fees. Still, we will try to implement the directives described in the AGROVOC, a Semantic data interoperability on food and agriculture developed by FAO. AGROVOC is a multilingual controlled vocabulary that encompasses concepts and terminology within FAO's areas of interest. It stands as the largest Linked Open Data set on agriculture available for public use, with its greatest impact being the enhanced accessibility and visibility of data across different domains and languages.

In case it is unavoidable that you use uncommon or generate project specific ontologies or vocabularies, will

you provide mappings to more commonly used ontologies? Will you openly publish the generated ontologies or vocabularies to allow reusing, refining or extending them?

We will openly publish the generated ontologies or vocabularies if it is unavoidable to use current ones.

Will your data include qualified references<sup>1</sup> to other data (e.g. other data from your project, or datasets from previous research)?

We will have also qualified references for datasets from previous research.

### 3.4. Increase data re-use

How will you provide documentation needed to validate data analysis and facilitate data re-use (e.g. readme files with information on methodology, codebooks, data cleaning, analyses, variable definitions, units of measurement, etc.)?

We will provide the documentation needed to validate data analysis and facilitate data reuse in the form of readme files whenever necessary.

Will your data be made freely available in the public domain to permit the widest re-use possible? Will your data be licensed using standard reuse licenses, in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement?

Data will be provided free of charge after publication to allow the most comprehensive re-use possible. Data will be licensed using standard reuse licenses such as CC BY-NC and CC BY, as predicted in the Grant Agreement.

Will the data produced in the project be useable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project?

Yes, data will be reusable by third parties after the end of the project.

Will the provenance of the data be thoroughly documented using the appropriate standards?

Yes, standards are being selected according to the GRIN-Global database, and the data's provenance is documented accordingly.

Describe all relevant data quality assurance processes.

The data quality will be ensured by following the principle that all information must be precise and current.

- The partners follow their internal procedures, based on international scientific methodologies, that have been used and reviewed in *peer review* publications.
- Processing of data will be sufficient, pertinent, and not superfluous.
- Data will be precise and continually updated.
- Data will be processed fairly and lawfully. Processing of data should be performed securely.

## 4. Other research outputs

In addition to the management of data, beneficiaries should also consider and plan for the management of other research outputs that may be generated or re-used throughout their projects. Such outputs can be either digital (e.g. software, workflows, protocols, models, etc.) or physical (e.g. new materials, antibodies, reagents,

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<sup>1</sup> A qualified reference is a cross-reference that explains its intent. For example, *X is regulator of Y* is a much more qualified reference than *X is associated with Y*, or *X see also Y*. The goal therefore is to create as many meaningful links as possible between (meta)data resources to enrich the contextual knowledge about the data. (Source: <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/i3-metadata-include-qualified-references-metadata/>)

samples, etc.).

The management of other research outputs is not expected, other than the data and metadata already described, but if other research outputs are obtained, the DMP will be updated, accordingly

This DMP will be constantly updated so that the FAIR principle is aligned with the constant expected and extra data obtained during the project.

## 5. Allocation of resources

What will the costs be for making data or other research outputs FAIR in your project (e.g. direct and indirect costs related to storage, archiving, re-use, security, etc.) ?How will these be covered? Note that costs related to research data/output management are eligible as part of the Horizon Europe grant (if compliant with the Grant Agreement conditions)

Small costs associated with data management are foreseen by different partners, but these will be covered by other sources than the Horizon Europe grant.

Who will be responsible for data management in your project?

The responsible for data management in our project will be Ana Branco, from SATURNTECH, and will be responsible for the update of this DMP in case of need.

How will long term preservation be ensured? Discuss the necessary resources to accomplish this (costs and potential value, who decides and how, what data will be kept and for how long)?

As mentioned before, research data will be stored in trusted repositories, facilitating the long-term preservation of the deposited material.

Besides, the project partners already have institutional repository services that allow them, through their institutions, to preserve and curate data for an extended period after the project concludes. This will not cost the project extra. After fulfilling Horizon Europe's minimum requirements, the individual coordinators of each partner institution will decide which data to keep and for how long, and this DMP will be updated with the information.

## 6. Data security

What provisions are or will be in place for data security (including data recovery as well as secure storage/archiving and transfer of sensitive data)?

All partners will share all data, implementing redundancy so losing data will be virtually impossible. Data will only be available using authentication protocols. The transfer of sensitive data will be performed using cloud links.

Will the data be safely stored in trusted repositories for long term preservation and curation?

Yes. Repositories include cloud services acquired by each consortium member and others, such as GRIN-Global, described before. They can also be uploaded to EOSC if needed.

Research data and metadata are deposited into the institutional research information system, which includes several backups. The repository facilitates the collection and management of data and activities related to all the research products and is OPENAIRE-compliant.

## 7. Ethics

Are there, or could there be, any ethics or legal issues that can have an impact on data sharing? These can also be discussed in the context of the ethics review. If relevant, include references to ethics deliverables and ethics chapter in the Description of the Action (DoA).

The data acquired from the experimental work has no ethical issue associated. The information of personal data will be compiled during project events and surveys, especially from farmers, people integrating with the training sessions, and people attending the conference and meetings. These data collection will follow the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) to ensure compliance with EU and National Ethics regulation.

Will informed consent for data sharing and long term preservation be included in questionnaires dealing with personal data?

At this moment, it is not considered necessary to share and long-term preserve personal data gathered in the project events. In case it is needed, informed consent for data sharing and long-term preservation will be included in questionnaires dealing with personal data.

#### **8. Other issues**

Do you, or will you, make use of other national/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management? If yes, which ones (please list and briefly describe them)?

No, we will not make use of other procedures for data management.

|  | Data description and collection or re-use of existing data  |   |   |  | Documentation and data quality  |  |  |  | Storage and backup during the research process  |   |                          |  | Data sharing and long-term preservation   |   |  |   | Legal and ethical requirements, codes of conduct |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| One partner should use more rows if relevant | It could be that you both collect/use existing ones and create new ones within the same data type |   |   |  | Such as: norm ISO 8601 for the dates, ISO 19115 for geocalisation, EML for ecological data, Norm DDI for survey and social data (this norm is available in the Dataverse), and for epidemiological data, those of the ECCDC (TESSy), WHO, OIE, ...  |  |  |  |   |   |                          |  | Note from the expert: strategy for data sharing and the ambition of the project to contribute to international health data sharing and science advancing. |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partner                                      | Data (what group of data)   |   |   | Do you collect these from existing sources? If yes, name the source please   | Do you create these data?   |  |  | What will be the format of the data? (open format: fasta, tiff, csv,...) | What data standard will you use? E.g. FaIRsharing registry to find the appropriate metadata standards: https://fairstaring.org/ ex: IMAPPE, Mdx,... | Where will you store the data?  | Estimated volume of data | where will you backup the data?                                      | Data storage and backup associated costs  | Where will you store the data? Repositories from from the recommended AeData registry   | How will you ensure open access to the data? Open licence? GenBank with sequences? | What persistent identifier will be used (e.g. DOI)? | Any connection to GBIF platform?                 | Do you follow the guidelines of Research Data Alliance related to epidemiological data? other types of data (participatives; DMCS, clinical, ...). | How do you share the data normally in EU projects? Or internationally?   | Do you use central storage options for consent forms from the interviews e.g ?                         | How do you suggest to handle personal data? identify, geolocalisation, socio-economic, personal practices (agriculture, consumption, hunting, ...) |
|  | full name   | briefly describe the research output  | data type (images, text, numerical)   |  | method (name, description)  | data nature (observation, experimental, model, simulation)                   | equipments used for production/acquisition   |  |   |   |                          |  |   |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| University of Madeira (ISOplexis Center)     | ISOplexis Centre for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Technology                                  | ISOlab promotes research, development, and innovation in the area of agriculture and biotechnology. The group's activity is mainly focused on the agrobiodiversity monitoring and the assessment of global climatic changes, in the phenotyping and genotyping of genetic resources, and in the assessment and valorization of biological resources and local productions. The group develops partnerships with companies in the area of agriculture, agro-food, and biotechnology. These partnerships seek, through research, to solve problems in these economic sectors. | Images, videos, text, numerical. Power Point presentations, Excel files, Word files.        | We collect information from scientific databases and scientific publications. We produce data from our own measurements as well such as meteorological data, chemical and biological analysis. | Phenotyping, measurement of the biomass of a specific plant. Nutritional analysis, chemical analysis performed to the edible productivity of a plant. Bioactivity analysis, the assessment of a certain compound that has a biological activity to the plant or its consumer. Meteorological measurements, physical assessments made to the weather in a specific location. Soil analysis, chemical and physical analysis to assess its composition. Genetic assessments, study genetic variability between populations. Proteomics, assess variability between individuals produced in different conditions. | Experimental observation, processed data, modelled results. Published data   | data loggers, scientific sensors, weather stations, databases on academic publications. Kjeldahl, NIRS, Fiber digester, spectrophotometer, HPLC, GC-MS, ICP-MS, SDS-PAGE.                  | csv, .ascii, .xls, .xlsx, .pdf, .doc, .docx, .txt, .jpg, .png, .tiff     |   | University of Madeira One Drive Cloud.  | 5GB                      | Hard drives and GRIN GLOBAL database.                                | 420 €, paid with funds external to the Project  | Research data and metadata are deposited into the institutional research information system, which includes several backups.  | Open licence   | DOI   | No   | No   | Within EU projects, data are usually shared using online repository accessible to the project partners. We use online official repositories like Zenodo. | Yes, we use both confidentiality and consent forms for dealing with the protection and sharing of data |  |
| IRNAS  | Instituto de Recursos Naturales y Agrobiología de Sevilla   | Fundamentals and measurements on crop ecophysiology and irrigation management.  | Images, text, numerical. Power Point presentations, Excel files, Word files, ASCII files... | Our own monitoring devices, agrometeorological networks, scientific publications   | Partially, by monitoring and processing ecophysiological variables. The rest, gathered from scientific publications   | Experimental observation, processed data, modelled results. Published data   | data loggers, scientific sensors, weather stations, databases on academic publications   | csv, .ascii, .xls, .xlsx, .pdf, .doc, .docx, .jpg, .png, .tiff           | Our dataloggers use ISO8601. For geocalisation, ISO 19115.  | Researchers' computers, external disks, the IRNAS computing network   | 5 GB                     | Yes, both in portable devices and in the back up system of the IRNAS | 420 €, paid with funds external to the Project  | Research data and metadata are deposited into the institutional research information system, which includes several backups.  | Open licence   | DOI   | No   | No   | Within EU projects, data are usually shared using online repository accessible to the project partners. We use online official repositories like Zenodo. | Yes, we use both confidentiality and consent forms for dealing with the protection and sharing of data |  |
| UNIPR  | University of Parma   | Fundamentals and measurements on plant and microorganism metabolomics and on composition of biomass for their valorization.   | Images, text, numerical. Power Point presentations, Excel files, Word files, ASCII files... | Our own analytical measurements, scientific publications   | By analytical measurements on real samples and obtained from scientific publications  | Experimental measurements, analytical data, modelled results. Published data | Analytical instrumentations such as gas and liquid chromatography, mass spectrometry, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, in silico computations, databases and academic publications | csv, .ascii, .xls, .xlsx, .pdf, .doc, .docx, .jpg, .png, .tiff           | ISO8601   | Researchers' computers, external disks, the UNIPR computing network and onedrive repository. A dedicated storage space on the UNIPR High Performance Computing Center | 10 GB                    | Both in portable devices and in the back up system of UNIPR          | 500 €, paid with funds external to the Project  | Research data and metadata are deposited into the institutional research information system (CINECA IRIS) to further distribute them. The repository facilitates the collection and management of data and activities related to all the research products and is OPENAIRE-compliant. | Open licence   | DOI   | No   | No   | Within EU projects, data are usually shared using online repository accessible to the project partners. We use online official repositories like Zenodo. | Yes, we use both confidentiality and consent forms for dealing with the protection and sharing of data |  |
| SAT  | SATURNTECH Unipessoal   | Events participant data   | Images, text, numerical. Power Point presentations, Excel files, Word files, ASCII files... | no   | no  | Questionnaire, Photos  | Questionnaire, Photos  | csv, .xls, .xlsx, .pdf, .doc, .docx, .jpg, .png, .tiff                   |   | Researchers' computers, company onedrive repository.  | less than 1GB            | Both in portable devices and in the back up system of company        |   | Personnel data will not be shared nor long term stored  |  |   |  |  | Yes, we use both confidentiality and consent forms for dealing with the protection and sharing of data   | Identity   |  |